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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of
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and
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Of All Kinds.
GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.
Patronage solicited.
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SELECT POETRY.

A Tired Woman's Obituary.

"Here lies an old woman who always was tired,
For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired;
Her last words on earth were, 'Dear friends I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor churning nor sewing,
And everything there will be just to my wishes:
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes;
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But don't mourn for me now, and mourn for me never,
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever."

MISCELLANEOUS.

KING BONHOMME.

A herculean man of thirty-five, broad-shouldered, above six feet and a half in height, and a repulsive face crowned with unkept red hair, was walking rapidly through the beautiful forest of Arlons, on a lovely summer morning in the year 1358. He carried in his hand an enormous battle-ax made of solid iron, and much too heavy for a man of ordinary strength.

Although he was dressed in the coarse costume of the French peasants of that period, there was about his whole appearance and bearing something indicating that he did not belong to the humble tillers of the soil.

Upon passing through a clearing his eye fell upon the distant old castle of the Lords of Montgomery.

His countenance assumed an almost fiendish expression; he clinched his fist and said, turning menacingly toward the ancient manorial seats:

"Infernal aristocrats, your hour has come!"

He moved on.

Suddenly in a thicket of splendid oak trees, the noise of approaching horses fell upon his ears. He passed on without paying any attention to it, until he was suddenly confronted by two mail-clad horsemen.

One of them said to him, sneeringly: "Where did you steal that battle-ax, low born cur?"

The herculean man made no reply.

"What?" cried the other horseman, angrily. "Has it come to this that a French peasant refuses to answer a nobleman? At him, Monsiegneur de Chaloux!"

The two horsemen spurred their horses and drew their swords against the tall man.

The latter looked at them for a second or two with a defiant, contemptuous expression of countenance.

Then, quick as lightning, he lifted up his huge battle-ax, and dealt each of his assailants a tremendous blow upon the head. With loud groans they sank from their horses. Several more blows from the ax completely dispatched them. The victor uttered a triumphant cry.

"Aha, my proud seignors!" he exclaimed. "Humble Le Grande Ferre was more than a match for you. This is an auspicious beginning for me. Let me first tie your horses together, and then take everything valuable from you."

He fastened the two horses to a tree, and then divested his victims of their coats of mail.

"Ah! Ah!" he exclaimed, upon taking the helmet from their heads. "Here I fell in with two rare birds! One of them is the young Duke de Chaloux, one of the worst oppressors of our peasantry, and the other the Baron de Trochon, who boasts of having seduced five hundred of our prettiest country girls. Well, I shall hang both of them up by the legs to this tree, where the hawks and crows will feed upon their worthless carcasses."

Having stripped off every shred of clothing from the corpses, he carried his horrible threat into execution, loaded the spoils upon the backs of the two horses, and drove them along at a rapid rate of speed.

Half an hour later he stood still and uttered a shrill whistle, which was immediately answered.

"I am here!" he said.

A few moments afterward he resolved an aperture in the ground, hidden behind a cluster of dwarfed oak tree.

At the entrance he was met by two men, dressed like peasants, but whose faces indicated that that they were possessed of a high degree of intelligence.

"All hail, good Le Grande!" he said to the man with the two horses.

"All hai, Guillaume Caillet and Guillaume Aux Alonettes!" was the reply.

He hurriedly told them all about his terrible adventure in the forest.

"What a stroke of good luck!" exclaimed Caillet. "These horses must be slaughtered immediately. We have in the cave one hundred and ten persons that are on the brink of starvation."

"Be it so!" said Le Grande. "And all these valuables shall be divided among them, too."

They led the horses down three wide steps, and entered a large cave, which was dimly lighted up with pine twigs stuck into holes in the walls.

On either side of the cave were banks made of rough hewn timber.

From these banks issued the walls of persons of both sexes.

The cave was one of the hiding places constructed by the downtrodden peasantry of France to conceal themselves from the rapacious soldiers, both French and English, who were perpetrating all sorts of atrocious outrages upon the poor people, and especially from the nobility, most of whose members at that period were little better than remorseless highway robbers and bloodthirsty murderers.

In those caves the poor peasants frequently underwent truly harrowing sufferings.

Often they had to subsist for weeks upon a few roots and brackish water.

No wonder, then, that the announcement that there were two horses destined for food filled the inmates of the cave, with which we now have to deal, with unfeigned delight.

The animals were noble chargers, but their throats were remorsely cut, and, horrible to say, some of the famished peasants drank the warm blood, while others ravenously devoured shreds of the raw and still-reeking flesh.

In the meantime Le Grande Ferre, Guillaume Aux Alouettes and Guillaume Caillet held a whispered consultation.

Caillet was the principal speaker.

"The time has come for us to strike the blow," he said. "Poor France has never been in such an abject condition before. Her King, John, a prisoner in England, his anon-prince, a virtual slave of Marcel, the able but unscrupulous dictator of Paris; Charles de Navarre, the infamous, all-powerful wherever the English do not occupy France; the country laid waste, the peasantry a prey to the rapacity of English and French soldiers, and to the infamous greed of the nobility, which robs the poor agriculturist of everything destined to sustain life, and even of life itself. The starving peasants are ripe for a rising. Let us move without delay."

"I am ready," said Le Grande, dryly.

"One word," interposed Guillaume Aux Alouettes. Before the movement begins we must have a leader."

"Who shall be that leader?"

"Caillet," said Le Grande, gruffly.

"No," said Caillet; "the responsibility is too great for me."

"Are you afraid?" asked Le Grande, almost contemptuously.

"Oh, no; let Alouettes be our leader!" rejoined Caillett.

"I would gladly give my consent to it," said Guillaume Aux Alouettes, "but I cannot command an armed force in the field. You can, Caillett."

"Well, then," replied Caillett, "I will be leader. What title shall I assume?"

"King!" exclaimed Le Grande. Our peasants think a king almost a supernatural being."

"But King what?"

Alouettes said: "The noblemen sneeringly call every peasant Jacques Bonhomme. Suppose you call yourself King Jacques Bonhomme."

His two hearers laughed.

"A splendid idea!" said Caillet. "I am King Jacques Bonhomme now, and in that capacity I order you to accompany me to the cross-road tavern at Lointes. Some noblemen are carousing there at this very hour. There we will strike the first blow."

The three men left the cave where peasants were feasting upon the flesh of the two horses.

Fifteen minutes later they entered the Picardie Arms tavern at Lointes.

In a small bar-room they found three young noblemen, already considerably under the influence of liquor.

"Host," cried Le Grand Ferre, in a stentorian voice, "three bottles of your best Fleury wine."

"Have you got money for it?" asked the landlord.

"Yes," cried Le Grande, here it is."

And he felled the hapless fellow with his battle-ax to the floor. The three young noblemen sprang to their feet.

"What means this?" they cried.

"It means this," replied Le Grande, slaying them too with his murderous weapon.

And thus was inaugurated that terrible civil rising known in the history of France as "La Jacquerie."

The three men set fire to the tavern.

The flames attracted a large concourse of peasants.

King Jacques Bonhomme addressed them as follows:

"Peasants! the hour of your deliverance has come. Follow me! I am your King Jacques Bonhomme. We will first avenge our wrongs upon the noblemen. We will punish them in a manner that will be remembered. Their wives and daughters belong to you. Dishonor them, and then slay them. We will divide the property of the nobility. Follow me to Castle Lointes.

That castle was the manorial seat of a very bad man, the Marquis de Lointes.

Two hundred peasants rushed into it. They killed every male inmate. As for the females their fate was still more horrible.

In three days there were four thousand well-armed men under the command of King Jacqus Bonhomme, who caused every nobleman to be slain in the country between Montargis and Ameins, and who entered that city in triumph seven days after the beginning of the rising.

For certain reasons the citizens of Ameins received him with open arms.

His army looked somewhat grotesque, for it was dressed in the gorgeous clothes of the murdered noblemen and their servants.

King Bonhomme was solemnly crowned in the market place.

Meanwhile the movement spread all over Southern France. Sixty thousand persons fell victim to La Jacquerie in the course of one year. Then King Charles of Naverre, thought it was time for him to interfere.

He invited Caillet to an interview, and treacherously caused him to be killed by having a red-hot crown pressed down upon his head.

Le Grande made his escape by an almost indescribable tour de force.

Charles attacked the Jacquirie at Montdider, and routed the peasantry completely.

Then the surviving noblemen took heart and revenged themselves upon the peasants.

They killed 80,000 of them, Le Grande Ferre being slain by the daughter of the Count of Arlis, who stabbed him to the heart.

FACT STANGER THAN FICTION.

Romantic Career of a Schagticoke Boy--Fabulous wealth and Still More Fabulous Crime.

From the Troy Times.

The career of Isaac Merritt Singer, the millionaire inventor of the Singer sewing machine, although he died three years ago, has not yet lost its interest for the public, owing to the long contest there has been over his will and the extraordinary facts which have from time to time been brought to light. Mr. Singer's life combined romance and infamy to an extraordinary degree. Few men are so successful in amassing wealth, and few ever sin so outrageously against the laws of morality as he did. He began life with nothing, for years he experienced the vicissitudes of the deepest poverty, yet when he died he left an estate valued at from $13,000,000 to $15,000,000, 24 children and five women that called him husband. But only two of the latter were married to him, and few of his children were his legitimate offspring.

Singer was a native of Schaghticoke, in this county, where he was born about the beginning of the war of 1812. He early moved to Wayne County, where he married Catharine M. Haley in 1830. At that time he was a wood turner. Two children were born to them. In 1837 they moved to New-York, and soon afterwards he joined a company of strolling players, his wife remaining in the city. At Baltimore he saw in the audience an attractive-looking woman about 18 years of age, whose appearance excited Singer's interest. He found her out, called upon her, and through his representations that he was a single man, she accepted his attentions and promised to become his wife. Her name was Mary Ann Sponsler. They went to New-York, where he had a quarel with his wife and they separated. Instead of fulfilling his promise to Miss Sponsler to marry her, he put her off with various excuses, and finally persuaded her to assume the relations of wife to him, assuring her that when his fortunes had improved the legal ceremony should be performed. For 18 years the two lived the lives of strolling actors, playing temperance pieces in churches, and earning a meagre living. They carried all their effects in a one-horse wagon, and they were frequently obliged to leave that behind in pledge for trifling expenses.

When in Chicago Singer's attention was turned to invention; and he devised a reaping machine for harvesting grain. In 1850 he made several valuable improvements, which were embodied in what is called the "Singer sewing machine," by which he acquired his colossal fortune. He returned to New-York, and lived on Fifth avenue, where, as wealth now poured in upon him, he maintained a splendid establishment, having ten horses and six carriages. Miss Sponsler still lived with him as his wife, though he had made no effort to get a divorce from Mrs. Singer. From 1836 to 1867 ten children were born to them, eight of whom are now living. In 1860, twenty-four years after their separation, Singer obtained a decree of divorce from his wife. In the meantime he had been building up other family relations. One was with Miss Mary McGonigal, by whom he had five children, and Mary E. Walter, who bore him one child. Both women shared in his bounties, and the children looked upon him as their father. These facts coming to Miss Sponsler, believing that she was Singer's wife, sued for divorcement. He denied the marriage, but admitted the accusation of adultery, and a settlement was finally made whereby he purchased her a dwelling house in New York, the title of which was to be vested in their children on her death. The following month, after she had ordered her lawyer to go on with the suit for divorce, she was secretly married to John E. Foster, of Boston, under her maiden name. She kept the marriage secret until January, 1868, expecting to get the deed of her house from Singer. In falling from a chair she was severely injured, and believing she was about to die revealed the secret marriage, which news came to Mr. Singer. He induced her, probably by threats of legal prosecution for bigamy, to sign a document which was in fact a renunciation of their former relations, and to quit the house in which she lived. Since that time she has continued to live with Mr. Foster. In June, 1863, Singer was married in New York to Isabella E. Somerville, a woman whom he had met in France. Six children were the results of this union. They soon removed to France, where they remained until 1873, when he resolved to reside permanently in England. He purchased a large estate in South Devon, and started to build a dwelling that should surpass the baronial castles in the vicinity in magnificence. But his death ended his career in July, 1873.

His will was offered for probate before Surrogate Coffin in White Plains, Westchester County. It divided the property in America, valued at $9,000,000, into 60 portions. There were bequests to his 24 children, to women with whom he had cohabited, and to Mrs. Isabella Singer. Miss Mary Ann Sponsler, now Mrs. Foster, receiving nothing, contested the will. She claimed to be the lawful widow of Mr. Singer, but the decision of the Surrogate's Court was against her, and the general term of the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. In the meantime another will turned up in England, which settled his property there, valued at about $5,000,000, upon Mrs. Isabella Singer and her children. The property in America has been all distributed to the legatees; and last Saturday David Hawley, of Yonkers, one of Singer's executors, sailed for Europe, to arrange the accounts against the English estate, and place under control of Singer's last wife or her representatives. Thus will end one of the most extraordinary will cases ever brought before a Surrogate's Court.

Perhaps a Murder.

Mr. Haynes, a wife of Cornelius Haynes, of Bell's Run, McKean county, was found, after 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening last, by Asa Ruby, in an open field insensible, on the old John Lyman farm, in Roulet, and at a place known as the "butternut orchard," about eighty rods from the river road.

Evidently foul play is at the bottom of this murderous business. The Haynes', it seems, separated on Bell's Run last winter, and Mrs. Haynes came to Roulet with four children. Part of them were found places, and she herself had worked in various families in that locality, keeping one or more of the children with her, and seemed a peaceable, industrious and worthy woman.

On Saturday, Cornelius Haynes and a Mrs. Vandermark put in an appearance in Roulet, and, it is said, for the purpose of taking the children away from Mrs. Haynes.

On Monday, Jas. L. Knox, district attorney, visited Roulet for the purpose of investigating the case, and for a little while Mrs Haynes was conscious and said that about four o'clock p. m. this Mrs. Vandermark asked her to go to Asa Ruby's. She went, taking one of her children. When in the butternut orchard and out of sight, Mrs. Vandermark walking behind her, grabbed her, and putting her hand over her mouth, threw her to the ground. Quite a scuffle ensued, but Mrs. Haynes released herself, picked up her child and ran in the direction of the road. Soon Mrs. Vandermark overtook her and, with a portion of a fence stake, commenced beating her on the head and soon she remembers being struck a terrible blow on the head, and has no knowledge of what occurred after this.

On Sunday morning the injured woman revived for a few moments, and again on Monday. The Vandermark woman was seen soon after running down the river road in the direction of Roulet and disappeared.

During the afternoon, Haynes, accompanied by a young man named Nelson, went to the house of Mr. Ruby, and when they returned in the evening they discovered Mr. Haynes in an insensible condition, where she had been left by Mrs. Vandermark. Mr. Nelson attempted to revive her by fanning her, and raising her up, but Haynes refused to assist him in any way, and when requested, would not even help remove her to a neighboring house.

Mr. Ruby soon came along the same path on his way home, and he went for more help and the woman was removed to the house of L. W. Crawford. Haynes afterwards took the children and went some distance below, along the river bank and camped for the night. Mrs. Vandermark, it is reported, camping with him.

Mrs. Haynes is now cared for by the kind people of Roulet and it is hoped she may recover.

This Cornelius Haynes is a nephew of the notorious George Haynes who is serving out a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of Graves. The people of Roulet will see to it that these criminals are punished.—*Potter Enterprise.*

A Potter County Selkirk.

Mr. Henry Nieman, who is the agent for 75,000 acres of land owned by a New York company, says the *Reporter*, can claim something akin to the Alexander Selkirk feeling of dominion; his location makes him almost monarch of all he surveys. His homestead is within this vast tract, sixteen miles from Coudersport, in Potter county, on the Jersey Shore turnpike—ten miles one way and six the other from the nearest clearing. The land of this extensive area is of a good quality and peculiarly inviting to those who are desirous of procuring valuable farms and homes. It is well watered and well timbered,—the latter of first quality, comprising cherry, pine, chestnut and a general variety of hard wood. Mr. Nieman himself demonstrates the capacity of the soil for production and the attractions of which the surroundings are susceptible for a home. His land is under good cultivation; his crops are of the very best, and his farm products have been awarded the first premiums at the Potter county fairs. Mr. N. is a well-educated and cultivated gentleman, of extensive and varied experience, of liberal views and warm hospitality, which must largely tend to make amends for his comparative isolation.

NEVADA FASHIONS.—Gentlemen of leisure who live in Nevada will be glad to know the fashions for 1878. It will be a gross breach of politeness to shoot at anybody further off than six feet, and if he falls at the first fire it is *de rigueur* that you should walk up to the party and put at least eight more bullets in his carcass in self-defense. This necessitates carrying two revolvers, but that cannot be helped. Fashion at times lays heavy burdens on its votaries. The knife is no longer used in polite circles, and the correct thing to do after the occurrence is to immediately give yourself up to the police and send a letter of condolence to the nearest relative of the deceased. It is not usual to go to the funeral unless it happens to be your own, in which case it is in bad taste to either stay away or take any active part in the proceedings. —*San Francisco News Letter.*

—A bad marriage is like an electric machine; it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

Among Our Exchanges.

Diptheria is ravaging entire families of children in Allegheny county.

THEY have paper weddings in Bradford county, on the second anniversary.

Two prisoners escaped from the Lock Haven jail on the night of the Fourth, but were captured in Cameron county the Sunday following.

IT is a remarkable fact that the Potter committee has not summoned one honest and unimpeachable witness for the prosecution.

MR. ARMSTRONG, of the firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., was paid $200,000 to retire from the firm, besides taking out his capital and profits.

THE Eleventh annual Fair at Cuba is set down for the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of September next. The premiums offered will reach the handsome figure of four thousand dollars.

"THE East Valley factory of Alfred made in the month of June, 370 cheeses. July 7th, sold the first, 15 days of June, 186 cheese, to W. C. Burdick for 7¾ cts. per lb. The factory is now making 13 per day.

THERE is something so ridiculous in a man like Tilden acting as leader of the party of Andrew Jackson, a man who talks in whispers and is afraid of his own shadow, that one can't help laughing at the absurdity of the thing.—*New York Express (Dem).*

THE Jamestown *Journal* says that some workmen intending to remove the remains of Mr. Stillman from the old cemetery to Lake View Cemetery, found nothing but the pine box that had enclosed the coffin. The interment had been made twenty years ago.

THE Hebron oil well was completed to the depth of 1500 feet, last week. The contractor claims to have struck twenty-six fact of second sand, at about 1400 feet. It is being drilled deeper, but when they intend to stop we are unable to say. An assessment of ten per cent. has been made.—*Potter Enterprise.*

THE *Tribune* says that two Altoona girls recently went to the city, and one of them writing home, says: "We attract a great deal of attenshun promenadin' the streets like other ladys, and holden up our cloze. Nobody isn't nothin' now-a days which don't hold up their cloz, and the higher you holds 'em the more attenshun you attracts."

IT is hard to believe the story that E. L. Weber, while a State Senator in Louisiana, sold himself to the Democrats for $2,500 and to the Republicans for $10,000. Both these figures are so far above the market price of Louisiana politicians that the statement is dreadfully suspicious, and we can't believe it until some Louisiana man or woman swears to it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

RARUS is getting down to work. On last Thursday he trotted at East Saginaw for a $1000 purse—offered if he would beat 2:16. He not only won the purse, but made the best in the magnificent time of 2:14¼—never breaking once.—This is within a quarter of a second of Goldsmith Maid's best time, and there are many who say that Rarus will get below 2:14 before the season is over.

ON THE day after the "Fourth," a young man by the name of George Reynolds attempted the foolhardy feat of standing on his head on the apex of a high tripod to which a revolving swing had been attached the day previous, at Rushford. He succeeded in getting wrong-end upward, but immediately fell to the ground, receiving injuries which will result in his death.—*Cuba Patriot.*

ON the evening of the Fourth, a man named Byron Wood, who resides near Coudersport, was struck by an engine, in the B. N. Y. & P. yard at this place, severely injuring him in the left shoulder and right arm. He was taken to Cook's Hotel and Dr. Laning sent for. On the following morning he was removed to R. M. Overhiser's residence, where he remained until Monday last, when he was taken home. The Doctor says the man is in danger of losing his life, as there were symptoms of gangrene when he was taken home.

Since the above was put in type we learn that Mr. Wood's right arm had to be amputated, on Tuesday.—*Cameron Press.*

ON Saturday last, Mr. O. Chanute, of New York city, who is one of the vice-presidents and the principal engineer of the Erie railway, was in Nunda with Hon Alfred Lockhart and D. P. Richardson, Esq., on a tour of observation of the R. N. & Pa. railroad. They remained in Nunda over night and Saturday continued the inspection down the line. Mr. Lockhart, as we understand, has made several visits to the Erie offices in New York within the past six months, to induce them to purchase the road and run it, and they have therefore sent their chief engineer over the road, that he might examine its condition and report, we suppose, in regard to the advisability of its being run by the Erie.—*Nunda News.*

THE Cuba *Patriot*, whose editor is a postal clerk on the Erie, says: "The Erie Railway Company has the subject under consideration, with what looks like a substantial decision already, in favor of extending its line from Mt. Morris to Olean, thereby securing direct connection between the upper Genesee Valley, Buffalo and Rochester. They also incline, as we are assured, to extend a line to the southeast from Wellsville, reaching, by way of the Genesee and Allegany, the coal and iron fields of the Pine Creek region and beyond. They will also either hold possession of the Atlantic & Great Western route, or, failing in this, build a new road to Pittsburgh, with a view to commanding the freight and passenger traffic of the West."

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., July 18, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

THE Shah of Persia invested about $20,000 of his spare cash in pictures while in Paris.

THE testimony in the trial of Fitz John Porter is completed, and the decision will soon be rendered.

THE Republicans of the Seventh Ohio district have renominated Hon. Charles Foster for Congress, by acclamation.

WE publish in another column the the terms of the treaty of peace arrived at by the conference of the European powers. We hope it may be intelligible to some of our readers; it certainly is not very much so to us.

THE removal of Naval Officer Cornell seems to be a "removal without cause," the kind against which we believe the President is distinctly pledged. Pledges, however, are of little account to dressing gown-Sunday-school-tetatal-civil-service-reform statesmen.

AN excellent idea is suggested by the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It says, "How would Ben. Butler and Sam Cary do as a pair to run for the Presidency and Vice Presidency on the platform that money worth nothing makes a country rich?" Referred to Brick Pomeroy.

GEN. BUTLER'S aim is clearly enough to secure a Democratic-National combination nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Perhaps he will succeed, but there are no symptoms yet that the Massachusetts Democrats are any more anxious for his company than the workingmen are.

Now we have a division among the leaders of the Greenback cohorts. An influential portion of the party having shown a strong disposition to kick against the dictation of Shupe the editor of the 25-cent New York trashy organ, Shupe(r) goes off with one wing of the party and bids defiance to his enemies.

THE President has taken advantage of the adjournment of Congress to carry out his threatened changes in the New York Custom-house. It was not a brave deed, though he had a perfect right to do it, but he will be disappointed if he hopes it will create much of a sensation, or anything like a row in the Republican party of New York State.

THE contest for the nomination in the Erie, Warren and Venango Congressional District is stubbornly waged. After taking twenty-five ballots the convention adjourned to meet at Franklin the 17th. On the last ballot Watson received 52, Osmer 42 and Reed 57. The feeling is said to be strong that Osmer will be the winning man.

CHEMUNG county, (N. Y.) is a considerable of a Greenback stronghold, and at their late county convention a resolution was passed denouncing Shupe, of the 25-cent organ. Serves him right. When a man offers a newspaper for 25 cents a year, the white paper itself costing four times that much, it may be taken for granted that there is something rotten. Doctrines advocated at less than cost must be either damaged or stolen goods.

VERY much the same people who are now advocating an unlimited issue of greenbacks as a cure for all the industrial and commercial ills of the times, were a year ago just as ardently advocating the remonetization of silver for the same purpose. Silver having been remonetized, are the advocates of that measure fully satisfied with the results? Has remonetization quickened business, enlarged trade, revived manufactures, advanced wages? If not, if it has completely failed to do that which was expected from it, may not its failure suggest a doubt as to whether the financial legislation now agitated for would prove any more effective? May it not tend to convince "Greenbackers" that the united testimony of history and of financial experts, that legislative experiments cannot restore prosperity, has something in it? The argument was much stronger in favor of silver than it can be in favor of paper, yet the silver move has wholly failed to give relief. Would it not be well for Greenbackers to examine carefully, and study thoroughly, lest they cherish a mere delusion, long since exploded by actual experiment, and which can work only harm to themselves and to the whole country.—*Buffalo Express.*

Hon. John I. Mitchell.

From the Muncy Luminary.

The time is fast approaching when the Republican party of Lycoming county will be called upon to make a nomination for Congress. That in the present campaign it is important to select the best men in the party to become our standard bearers, we need scarcely call the attention of our readers to, as it is a recognized fact by every one. The tendency of the Democracy to foster misrule and to enact pernicious legislation, by which the country is kept in a continuous state of expectancy and excitement, when it needs peace to restore its shattered industries, have, we think, thoroughly convinced the people that they, as a party, are not longer to be intrusted with power over the political destinies of the Republic. That we need wise and experienced men to sit in the councils of State during the coming sessions of Congress, all admit; men who know what the people need, and who have the courage to enact such measures as will restore the now bleeding industries to a state of prosperity.

That we have had such a Representative in Congress during the past winter, in the person of the Hon. John I. Mitchell, all things considered, we firmly believe. A man whom amidst the mass of worthless material who composed the last House, won the esteem, respect and confidence of his party associates, and by careful and close attention to the duties devolving upon him, the commendation of his opponents. The usages of the party entitle Mr. Mitchell to a renomination, and we have heard no indication that any other course would be pursued in reference to him, and therefore take it for granted that the Republican party of this county will honor itself, as well as Mr. Mitchell, when it presents his name to lead the hosts of Republican to victory in this district at the coming election. From all we can learn all the other counties composing this Congressional District, with great unanimity, will renominate Mr. Mitchell, which is but a deserving tribute paid to an able Representative.

A new man who enters Congress for the first time, although he may have had previous legislative experience, labors under great disadvantages, and any one who during the first session of Congress, makes anything of a record for himself beyond voting, demonstrates the wisdom of his constituents in selecting him for so honorable a position. That Mr. Mitchell did more than this, those who watched his record from day to day in Congress are fully aware.

When the Republicans desired to express to the country their condemnation of the course pursued by the Democracy in attempting to Mexicanize this country by impeaching the title of the President by introducing the Potter resolutions, they put Mr. Mitchell on the committee to draft resolutions as expressive of their sentiments. Mr. Mitchell's speech on the Silver bill, although one of his few efforts in Congress, showed clearly that he had given the question close thought and study, and it was on the whole as clear and forcible a presentation of the reason why in this country we should have a double standard, as we have seen in all the debates on that vexed question in the Senate or House.

We certainly need not multiply reasons why Mr. Mitchell should be renominated, for we believe the people of this county are full determined to have an able, honest and competent man to represent them in the next Congress, and all these qualifications are fully possessed by Mr. Mitchell, and let him by all means be renominated.

Congressional Sweepstakes.

The congressional race in this district is becoming more interesting every hour, and new candidates are constantly popping up. Congressman Early, who has been running strongly for several weeks, has been almost frightened off the track by Congressman Foraman, who made a Demosthenic oration at Ball's Mills, where even the horses pricked up their ears at his eloquence and gathered from all around the neighborhood, till they outnumbered the voters. Congressman Early may recuperate sufficiently in a day or two to take the stump in opposition to the Greenbackers. Then there is Congressman Davis, who will exhibit his fine specimens of pen drawing, as he swings around the district, and tell the boys all about the Commercial college. Major Wood, it is said, has been keeping an eye on the course for several weeks, and at an early hour this morning it was rumored that Peter Herdic thought about running. Now, with Congressman Wood and Congressman Herdic added to the list, is it any wonder that Congressman Earley became frightened and Congressman Foraman appeared in a striped coat? Such a time has not been known since the district was formed.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

THE publication of the correspondence between Mayor Beaudry of Montreal and Premier McKenzie relative to the Orange parade, shows the former in a worse light than ever and causes no little excitement. Beaudry was informed by the highest authority that there was no law to prevent the parade whether the Orange Association was legal or not, and that they should be protected in their right. Yet in the face of this authority and without a shadow of law or justice on his side Mayor Beaudry forbade and by the aid of his mob prevented the parade. The rule of the mob did not even stop there. It bullied the people and the press into acquiescence with its acts, so that no one has dared to protest, and a correspondent of an outside journal says the people even look to annexation to the United States for relief from the present state of things. It is doubtful, however, if people who submit to tamely to mob rule, even where the mob is led by a Mayor, would be valuable citizens of the United States.—*Buffalo Express.*

SINCE General Butler has joined the Greenback party, one or two leading members of that organization in Williamsport talk of going down to Massachusetts to interview him, and induce him, if possible, to come over here and stump the XVIth congressional district.

SOME of the best informed Democrats say that Mort. Elliot, Esq., of Wellsboro, is the "dark" candidate for congress in this district, and that he is likely to be the nominee. We are glad to know that there is not to be a dearth of candidates for that high office.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

General Butler's Work in Washington.

The indecent action of the Potter Committee in first refusing to admit any testimony except for the prosecution, and then giving itself up to General Butler to be used in a private mud-throwing operation of his own, is meeting with the reward it richly merits. The evidence as to the truth of the charges of intimidation, which Mr. Potter refused to receive from Secretary Sherman's witnesses, he is getting unwillingly and unexpectedly from his own. Anderson and Webber, by whom he undertook to prove that the election in the Feliciana's was free and fair, have impeached themselves so successfully that nothing they may swear to can possibly be accepted without independent testimony; while other persons called by the prosecution have fully corroborated all the reports of violence, and Mr. Potter must be well aware that he cannot impeach his own witnesses. Ex-Governor Kellogg was put upon the stand in the expectation that animosity toward President Hayes would lead him into some admissions favorable to the Democratic side, and General Butler was turned loose upon him, while the Potter party sat around in hungry expectation. But the Democrats must regard the result of his examination thus far with dismay.

For Mr. Kellogg makes the facts of intimidation and an extensive Democratic conspiracy to carry by force an election which they could not carry by ballots entirely clear. All the attempts of Mr. Springer to shake his testimony were fertile; and General Butler, who then danced into the arena with the avowed purpose of showing that the President's reform policy was ridiculous, accomplished quite as little. It must begin to drawn upon the Committee that in surrendering the investigation to General Butler it has made a mistake. That agile practitioner seems to be working for himself rather than his clients. He has some grudges to pay off; but he proposes to pay them off in his own way. The Committee has wisely determined now to rest for ten days, and when it meets again, to meet by the seashore. In the meantime the Democratic members will have an opportunity to reflect upon the value of the assistance they are getting from their intractable ally, and to consider what it is best to do with him hereafter.

During this little period of leisure and reflection it will, perhaps, occur to the more respectable members of the majority that their conduct lately has been altogether too flagrant an outrage upon public opinion. They asked for a commission to investigate a report that Secretary Sherman had been engaged in a conspiracy to defraud. That charge having hopelessly broken down, they have now gone off into irrelevant matters, solely in order to foment a political quarrel, and have abandoned the original accusation neither sustained nor withdrawn.

THE accounts of the deaths and prostrations from the effects of heat in the city of St. Louis are startling, and, we thing, quite without precedent. It is no new thing for men exposed to the direct rays of the sun to be stricken down, but that men, women and children, quietly sitting in their offices and homes, should by scores be stricken with instant death, is most alarming and heart-rending. It is an epidemic more fatal, more dreadful, than cholera. It is hardly possible, however, that such excessive heat can long continue. Yet it is a dreaful place for summer heats. The writer has within his own experience the remembrance of six summer weeks in St. Louis without a drop of rain during the whole time. There were, however, no such destructive effects as are now recorded.—*Buffalo Express.*

THERE will be a chance for the exhibition of the favorite Democratic virtue of economy when the expenses of the various traveling committees come to be audited. Mr. Potter, General Butler and their associates have removed their place of meeting to Atlantic City, where hops and sea-bathing will pleasantly relieve the tedium of examining Louisiana supervisors; we only regret that the removal was not made a little earlier, so that the fashionable Jersey watering-place might have enjoyed the company of Mrs. Jenks. The committee on the reorganization of the Army proposes to make a tour of the Summer resorts, and to labor alternately at the Virginia Springs, West Point, Saratoga and Niagara Falls. A trip to the cost of Labrador will perhaps afford pleasant diversion if the hot weather continues; camping in the Adirondacks may give the gentlemen some idea of a soldier's life; there is good society at Newport; and excellent clams are to be found at Coney Island. The member of Congress who franked his soiled linen home to the wash is fairly outdone by the committees which compel the United States to pay their Summer hotel bills.—*Tribune.*

THE most remarkable political blunder any President ever committed is that just made by Mr. Hayes in the sudden removal of Collector Arthur and Mr. Cornell. It is a plain challenge to fight. But it takes two to make a carrel. It is not wise to have a quarrel. Let nonessentials take care of themselves. The lawful right of the President in the premises cannot be disputed. But it is more than a year since he has been credited with any great amount of political sagacity. Strange and unaccountable things may be constantly expected at his hands. Little or nothing can be expected from him in the way of rescuing the Republican party from its unfortunate situation. The party must do that independent of Administration assistance. Let that be the business of the hour. Have no quarels with anybody. Take everything as it is, and push on with harmonious ranks to solid victory. Dissension will do no present good, and will be the sure means of future evil.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

THE Tom Ewing Democrats will have a hard time to get up any excitement on the currency question this year. The industrious people, with good crops and money equal to coin, do not want any inflation nonsense. The resumption scare is gone and resumption slips in quietly of its own accord. Even while blatherskites denounce resumption it has noiselessly taken possession of the field.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOV. ALVORD, during twenty-four fishing days this season in the St. Lawrence River, caught 2,001 fish, of which 1,230 were black bass.

SHAM ECONOMY.

A VIGOROUS EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUDULENT DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CLAIM OF A REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARLES FOSTER.

[By telegraph to the *Tribune.*]

In a speech prepared by Charles Foster, of Ohio, and printed in *The Record* of June 28, is exposed the utter fallacy, not to say deliberate dishonesty, of the claim set up by the Democrats and everywhere dwelt upon by their speakers and writers, that since that party obtained control of one branch of the general Government a vast reduction in the current public expenditures has been effected through their efforts. The following are the main points in Mr. Foster's speech:

Two years ago at the close of the first session of the XLIVth Congress the Democratic majority claimed to have reduced the appropropriations for the expenses of the Government bp the sum of $30,000,000, or to be exact, $29,944,252.86, as stated by Mr. Randall, the then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This claim of Democratic economy was made by *every speaker of the party on the stump* and by the Democratic press, without exception. * * * The tables that he (Mr. Randall) and his friends prepared at that time were given out for the purpose of deceiving the public. I say this deliberately, making due allowances for their ignorance of the subject, the density of which their treatment made apparent.

Two years have elapsed, and what do we find? This same committee, composed mainly of the same persons, reported to the House an increase of more than $12,000,000 over the amount reported by them for the years 1877 and 1878, exclusive of deficiency bills. Including the deficiency bills, the excess over 1876 is nearly $25,000,000. The committee this year was unusually painstaking, extremely careful and economical. Not one dollar was reported for any purpose that was not thought to be actually necessary. Their action in increasing their bills $12,000,000 over 1878 gives the stamp of untruthfulness to all the representations made by them in 1876. It shows that their boasted economy was a sham and a fraud, and that the controlling motive was no higher than a purpose to aid them before the people in 1876. Now that this party exigency is passed, the legitimate and proper expenses of the Government cannot be avoided, and, after careful consideration, their action this year justifies me fully in statements I made in 1876. The appropriations, as they finally became enacted into law, for the year ending June 30, 1879, amount to $175,576,682.15. For the year ending June 30, 1877, they amounted to $148,535,798.41—a difference of $24,040,893.74. * * *

The last year of Republican rule shows a reduction over the previous year of $16,123,000, and the last two years, $28,500,000. The figures for the year just closing cannot now be ascertained, but *the indications are that* they will show a further reduction of perhaps $3,000,000, just about the amount saved by the failure to appropriate for rivers and harbors.

Attempts have been made by several gentlemen of the reform school to explain away the large deficiencies reported this session. It is claimed that much of it belongs to the year ending June 30, 1876, and prior years. If so, why did not the Democratic reformers provide for them at the proper time, the last two years? It is probable that two or three millions of them belong to the year 1876 and prior years, but no amount of explanation can avail in the attempt to charge the rest of them to 1876 and prior years. These deficiencies occurred by reason of an attempt in 1877 of our Democratic reformers to deceive the public into the belief that they were actually engaged in a work of reform. The sham and fraud were pointed out *then*, and the developments shown by actual results are a complete vindication of those who carefully examined the subject at the time. Explain away, gentlemen of reform persuasion, your deficiency bills, amounting to over fourteen and one-half millions, a sum much greater than the entire deficiencies during the four years of General Garfield's chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, and they are not all provided for yet.

After several years of careful study of the subject of governmental expenditures, I affirm that we have reached the minimum, and that hereafter for the ordinary expenses of the Government we will be compelled to gradually increase the cost of running the Government machinery. * * * In the face of the fact that we have reached the minimum of expenditure admitted by the acts of the Appropriations Committee this year, the Democratic party rushed through the House a bill reducing the tax on tobacco eight cents per pound, which measure if passed would reduce the revenues ten to fifteen millions of dollars. In short, they increase the appropriations $24,000,000, and propose to decrease the revenues $15,000,000. If they could have had their own way we certainly would have been met before the close of the following year with a deficit of several millions of dollars.

The following is the condensed statement of what was claimed by the Democratic leaders in 1876, compared with the facts as demonstrated by actual results: Democratic claim of reduction of $30,000,000 over 1876 for each of the years ending June 30, 1877 and 1878, $60,000,000. Actual result for two years, $24,000,000; overstated, $36,000,000, the reduction being two-fifths of the amount claimed. This is just about equal to the claim of the Indian who thought two truths to one lie pretty good for an Indian. With equal propriety the Democrats can claim that two truths to three lies is pretty good for a Democratic reformer. Take another view of this subject, as contrasted with Democratic promises on the stump. The sum total of the bills as reported by the deficiency bills, some $12,000,000 greater than the same bills reported by the same committee in 1876. No charge of being overborne by an extravagant Senate can be made in this case. It was the cool, careful and deliberate work of these Democratic reformers themselves. Why was this increase made? Simply because a less sum was found to be wholly inadequate. Even this will have to be supplemented with deficiencies. What answer will these Democratic reformers make to the charge that they either wilfully or ignorantly attempted to deceive the country in 1878? I leave the answer to them.

Mr. Foster pays his respects to the army reformers as follows:

"Some of its provisions" (referring to the army bill) "will turn out to be absolutely ludicrous when they are executed. For instance, the General of the Army is left without a horse, while a Lieutenant of the Marine Corps in the same city is entitled to two horses. Again, an officer in the Mounted Artillery is not allowed a horse, while all the privates are mounted. What a beautiful spectacle Democratic reform has brought about—as witness the drilling of mounted cavalry with all the officers on foot! To bring about this reform required the uninterrupted labor of the chairman of the Military Commitee for three years, aided by my accomplished in the art of war friend from New York (*Mr. Hewitt*) and at least three caucuses of the entire Democratic party of the House. I did not believe in the reduction of salaries as proposed in the bill. On this question of salaries I feel now as I have often expressed myself before, that I cannot go into that question until we as members of Congress are ready to reduce our own salaries. Our reformers as yet do not propose to reduce their own salaries, but are at all times ready to reduce others."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Lycoming Greenbackers hold their county convention on the 24th inst.

IT IS noted as a significant fact that fond parents are not naming their babes after Rutherford B. Hayes to any perceptible extent.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR is refusing invitations to speak at agricultural fairs this season, on account of the uncertain state of his health.

GRANT'S platform—no inflation; no repudiation; no Communism; the payment of all honest debts; law and order supreme, and an equal chance for all in the battle of life.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*

GEN. HARRY WHITE says the Republicans in Western Pennsylvania are in excellent spirits, and that the campaign will be one of the most active and successful known in the State for some years.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE receives about $18,000 a year as the proceeds of her lectures. Her lectures are prepared with the greatest care, and are never delivered until they are perfectly finished in every point.

MANY Democrats think that Mr. H. W. Earley will be the strongest candidate they can put up for congress in this district, but the report that he made a mistake and got over into Allegany county, *New York*, when on an electioneering tour the other day, is calculated to militate against his chances. Some people think that his knowledge of geography is too limited to go to congress. But, then, what does a Democrat care about geography, anyhow?—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

POLITICAL calculations are everywhere greatly disturbed by the "unknown quantity" of the National Greenback Labor vote. Any unexplained movements of politicians may doubtless be accounted for by their varying forecasts of the prospects of this new party. Gen. Butler thinks it will win, and is trying to jump on and ride. Mr. Blaine thinks it will fail, and is fighting it. In various localities, Republicans who think that the new lights will draw most from the Democrats, encourage the movement. In other localities, Democrats who think that the Republicans will suffer most from "the dark horse," lend it the light of their countenance. What the outcome of it all will be, we shall know—after election.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, a keen political observer, sends to the *Cincinnati Gazette* a notable letter on the tendencies of the Democratic party in the last Congress. He insists that nothing but a fear that extreme measures would jeopardize their success in the next elections prevented the Democrats from revealing their full purposes. One of these was to break up the army and clear the way for a Democratic reorganization with ex-rebel material. "Beyond any question," he says, "it is the fixed purpose of the Democrats, as soon as they have control of both branches of Congress, to claim places in the army for ex-rebels, to place them on the pension rolls, to admit them to the national military asylums, and, in short, to give them a full share in whatever the nation has done, or is doing, for Union soldiers or their heirs?" On the question of Southern claims he is equally emphatic, saying: "An immense payment of Southern claims will begin at once whenever the Democrats secure both branches of Congress. It is quite the style in many quarters to sneer at those who make this assertion; but for all that, those who are only surface observers here cannot fail to see that such payments are a settled part of the Democratic plan."

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

Article 1—Bulgaria is constituted an Autonomatic tributary municipality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia.

Article 2—The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

Article 3—The prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and powers. No member of a reigning European dynasty shall be Prince. In the event of a vacancy, a new prince will be elected under the same conditions.

Article 4—The plan of the Government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles convoked at Trinova before the election of a Prince. The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others will be taken in account of in whatever relates to the election or Government.

Article 5—Following, shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or nationality shall not operate against any one as to reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concern the enjoyment of political rights, admission to public employment, functions or honors or exercise of different professions and industries. Liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No trammels shall be imposed upon the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Article 6—Until a permanent organization is completed Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by the Russian commissioners who will be assisted by delegated consuls of the great powers.

Article 7—The provisory government shall not be prolonged over nine months by which time the organic of the government shall be settled and the Prince elected.

Article 8—The treaties of commerce etc., between the Porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

Article 9—The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization.

Artical 10—The principality shall carry out existing railway conventions between Austria, Hungary, Servia and the Porte.

Article 11—The Ottoman army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All fortresses shall be destroyed within a year and new ones shall not be erected.

Articles 12—The Musulmans who removed from the principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. The Turkish Bulgarian commission shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transfer of state properties and religious foundations.

Article 13—There is formed south of the Balkans the province of Eastern Roumelia, under direct political authority of the Sultan.

Article 14—Fixing the limits is missing.

Article 15—The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars nor quarter troops or inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by the native General D'Armerie and local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of religion, of inhabitants where they are stationed, officers to be named by the Sultan.

Article 16—The Governor may call on the Turkish troops if security is menaced.

Article 17—The Governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte, with the assent of the powers.

Article 18—A European commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor; also the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the province.

Articles 19, 20 and 21 provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumelia be continued in force and ensure religious liberty.

Article 22—The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 500,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

Article 23—Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary with the exception of Sandjak of Novi Bazaar.

Article 24—The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

Article 25—Applies to the conditions of Article 5 respecting religious liberty to Montenegro.

Article 26—Fixes the new frontiers of Montenegro.

Article 27.—Antivari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Sentari.—Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of the Boyana, but shall have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Delmatia. The consuls of Austria shall protect the merchant flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Delmatian maritime code.

Article 28—Prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as article 12, except that the Turco Montenegro commission continues three years.

Article 29.—Montenegrins shall evacuate within twenty days the territory beyond the new limits of the principality.

Article 30.—Montenegro shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to her new territory.

Article 31.—The independence of Servia is recognized on conditions prescribed in the following article.

Article 32.—Is a repetition of Article 5.

Article 33.—Laying down the new frontier of Servia is missing.

Articles 34 and 35.—Provide that the present commercial relations, etc., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

Articles 36 and 37.—Make the same provision for Mussulman property, private and public, as Article 28.

Article 38.—Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate the territory not in the new limits.

Article 39.—Tribute to Servia shall be capitalized the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the Powers with the Porte. Servia shall bear share of the Turkish public debt, proportionate to the territory she acquires.

Article 40.—The independence of Roumania is fixed on the conditions in the following article.

Article 41 is a repetition of article 5.

Article 42.—Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris.

Article 43.—Roumania receives Dabrudscha, also the territory south as far the line starting east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea south of Magalia.

Article 44.—The lines of boundary and water division shall be fixed by the European Commission and Danube Commission, respectively.

Articles 45, 46 and 47 continue the present commercial relations of Roumania in force until other arrangements are made.

Article 48.—Tribute shall be capitalized at the rate arranged by the Powers and the Porte.

Article 49.—Roumania supersedes the Porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality.

Article 50—The fortifications on the Danube from the gates to its mouth shall be raised. No ships of war shall navigate the Danube downwards from the iron gates. Guard ships of the powers at the mouths of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

Article 51.—The Commission of the Danube in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented is maintained. It will exercise its powers henceforth as far as Galatz with complete independence of territorial authority and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

Articles 52 and 53—Contain further regulations in regard to the Danube commission.

Miscellaneous.

Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of James Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned appointed Auditor in the matter of the above estate upon exceptions to the accounts of executors filed, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 8th day of August, at 1 p. m., at the office of Backus & Gordon in Smethport, Pa., where all parties interested may attend and be heard.

J. C. JOHNSON, Auditor.

Smethport, Pa., July 18, 1878. 27-3t

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE, Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated on the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists, Pleasure and Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

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East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

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Now offer to their old and new customers an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

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DRESS GOODS, &C.,

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As we are now selling for Cash Only we are enabled to give our customers better bargains than ever before.

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Cash and Small Profits.

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WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

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PINE and HEMLOCK

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Houses Built Entire.

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Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

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RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

ELECTROTYPERS,

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BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. N. Matthews, Wm. P. Northrup, } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren. The latter years with Electrotyping by Chandler.* 1880 yr

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Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons.

PORT HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore.

I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS, Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 615 Race St., Phila. Pa.

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I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

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Mary Tracy,

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Surgeon Dentist,

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TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Sept. 3d and 4th.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 18, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 288, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. —Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. H. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. R. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Eli. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess.—H L McCoy

Council.—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—L. Rogers B D Hamlin B L Knapp E G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame

Treasurer.—E F Miller O W Gallup

Justices.—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors.—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—See corrected time tables of the Erie and McKean & Buffalo roads in this issue.

—Gas-Light dance at the Haskill well to-morrow night.

—The Kendall & Eldred road will be completed in about ten days.

—Greenback meeting this evening. Look out for a general demolition of our present financial system.

—There is a continual, unceasing and increasing demand for the services of the Sheriff in Bradford. He spends most of his time there.

—We are sorry if we have unjustly censured Mr. Geo. J. Magee, but he must admit that appearances were very much against him for several days.

—Not to be outdone by our neighbors the "Squire" and ourselves have at great expense repaired our front steps and retreated to line—under protest.

—Harrisburg has grown to be a considerable village, and the citizens are beginning to talk of applying for admission into the borough of Bradford.—*Era.*

—The Greenbackers begin to express a good deal of confidence in their ability to carry the county this fall. But young parties are always full of confidence.

—Machias is to have a Union depot located at the junction of the State Line and B. N. Y. & P. Railway, each company to contribute $1,000 for its construction.

—A corps of engineers are surveying the route for a pipe line through this county. Right of way for the same was mostly obtained last winter.—*Potter Journal.*

—W. F. Ormsby shipped *ninety dozen* live pigeons from this depot yesterday to Clyde, N. Y., to be shot at the shooting tournament, for 20 cents each. The poor things seemed to suffer from the heat as much as other two-legged animals.

—*If you want to enjoy a pleasant* dance you should not fail to attend the Gas-Light Dance at the Haskill well to-morrow. Care will be taken to prevent the well from flowing, so you need not fear to wear your good clothes—if you've got any.

—Col. Wilcox was a very welcome caller at the MINER office on Tuesday. He was awaiting the result of the complications between the B. N. Y. & P. road and the Standard agents in respect to the transportation of Equitable over the former road.

—There is more than double the editorial work on a good average newspaper, in these days, and in this section of the Union, than there was 20, 15, or, as a general thing, even 10 years ago; and yet newspapers are furnished to the public cheaper now than ever before.

—A Greenback orator in McKean county, said at a public meeting, last week, that "it had not yet been decided whether they would nominate a congregational candidate in this Congregational District."—Perhaps Brick Pomeroy can give him the desired information.—*Cameron Press.*

—A gentleman by the name of Butler, not Ben, but one J. L., is advertised to speak in behalf of the Greenback cause at the Court House this evening. The names of those two warm political friends, J. E. Blair and J. C. Backus, (both "war horses") are signed to the handbills.

—The Smethport Extract Company have paid upwards of $15,000 for hemlock bark thus far this season, and this snug little sum has been mostly, if not all, distributed among the thrifty land owners within a radius of ten miles of Smethport. The Extract Works are an undoubted blessing, and by no means in disguise, either.

—The Mansfield *Advertiser* says: "A pleasant episode of Commencement-day was a serenade by the Murphy Cornet Band to John I. Mitchell, Judge Williams and others at the VanOsten House. Mr. Mitchell spoke very happily to the boys, and the serenade was appreciated by all for whom it was intended. At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's remarks, the band gave him three cheers."

—Tioga county is entitled to the admission of two feeble minded children to the Pennsylvania Training School, and there is a sharp but goodnatured strife for the position among the editors of the county papers.

—The man who prophesied a cool summer must feel very much ashamed of himself. The temperature for the past week has been anything but cool, and it does not act just now as if a change was in contemplation.

—It will be well if bathers exercise some thoughtfulness about entering the water. Never plunge in when the body is dripping with perspiration. Half the cases of cramps are caused by this reckless and foolish practice.

—Hon. W. W. Brown will deliver an address at the National Baptist Meetings at Point Chautauqua, on the occasion of the dedication of the grounds of the Association, on Thursday, the 25th inst., giving a Historical Sketch of Point Chautauqua.

—It is difficult to explain the workings of the youthful mind. A boy who will listen indifferently to the sublimest truths, will be aroused to the acutest interest in the progress of a catterpillar over the collar of the bald-headed man in the pew in front of him.

—The postage on newspapers for delivery within the United States is one cent for two ounces, and for foreign delivery two cents for two ounces. Unless the postage is fully prepaid they cannot be sent, and are sold for waste paper. Large numbers of papers with insufficient postage are held at postoffices all over the country.

—Congress has authorized the appointment of twenty-five cadet engineers, in the U.S. Navy, annually. The examination is competitive and is held at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in September. Any boy between the age of 16 and 20, can get a permit to appear before the committee of Naval officers, for examination, by writing to the Secretary of the Navy.

—It is reported on good authority that Tom. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, went to Olean yesterday morning on a "special" over the B.N.Y. & P. road, and from thence back to Emporium and to Erie. The "special" went over the road, whether the great railroad king was a passenger or not; but if so it is evident that the success of the Equitable thus far has startled the Standard camp.

—The Bennett House, Eldred, McOmber & Calhoun, Proprietors, has every mark of a good hotel. The proprietors are very pleasant, genial hosts, and attentive to every want of their guests, the table is more than ordinarily well provided, and everything about the house is kept up in good style. The fact that they can keep so good a house without a license is sufficient evidence that they know how to keep a hotel.

—We have received a "plea from Macedonia," in the form of a letter from Clermont, stating that a National Labor Club has been formed there "to aid and assist in carrying the State on the National platform," and that they now want a "good able speaker" to instruct them as to what their doctrines and principles are. Will Bro. J. C. Backus or some other hard-fisted laboring man go up and tell the boys what they do or ought to believe?

—An important order has been issued to postmasters of the "fourth-class," which winds up the speculation in the sale of stamps. In brief it is that after July 1st all postmasters of this class are obliged to keep a daily record of the actual value of stamps cancelled; also that under the new law it will be a penitentiary offence for a postmaster to purchase anything with postage stamps, or sell or dispose of them except for cash, or sell or dispose of them for any larger or less sums than the values indicated on their face.

New Time Table.

By reference to our column of railroad time tables it will be seen that an import and long wished for change has been made in running of trains on the McK. & B. road, by the addition of the "Oil and Accommodation" train. This train leaves Larrabee at 8:25 P. M. on the arrival of the express from Buffalo, arriving at Smethport at 9 o'clock. It goes no farther, but returns at once to Larrabee. This arrangement will be found a great convenience to persons wishing to go to Buffalo and at the same time avoid the necessity of remaining away from home over two nights in order to do a few hours trade or business.

Settled.

So far as the difficulties existing between the McKean & Buffalo railroad and Equitable company are concerned, there has been a complete and final settlement. We are not at liberty to divulge the exact terms of the settlement arrived at by the conference at Buffalo last Thursday, it being sufficient now to know that there was an amicable arrangement to which both parties bound themselves by a written contract. The oil is being carried regularly by the McK. & B. road, and there is every reason to believe that there will be no more trouble in that direction.

There was, however, a little hitch this week as to the B. N.Y. & Phila. side of the question, caused by the interference of Mr. Cassett on behalf of the Pennsylvania road and Standard Company. The oil train was switched at Elms on Monday. A special train carried Mr. Cassett to Buffalo, and there were many fears lest he should force the road to carry out his wishes. On Wednesday morning we learned that the train had been put into Buffalo and was unloading at the Company's racks, which we assume to mean that the B.N.Y. & P. Company have decided, despite of Standard threats, to fulfil their obligations to the public.

A Card of Thanks.

The C. T. A. B. Society of Kane tender their most sincere thanks to General Thomas L. Kane for courtesies extended them on the Fourth of July, by throwing open his private buildings to their service when the storm threatened to spoil the good things that their many friends had gathered to make the day social for all who attended their picnic.

Also the sincere thanks of the Society are offered to R. E. Looker for the use of his teams, and many other acts of kindness, which the Society has appreciated ere this.

Also the citizens of Kane in general must accept our thanks for their attendance and patronage.

EDWARD BROODER, Sec'y.

The New Central.

We yesterday for the first time since the opening took a hasty survey of R. Dennis' new Central Hotel, at Eldred. The exterior of the house would do great credit to any city, and the interior is no less pleasing to the eye. It is situated on a considerable rise of ground, and presents really an imposing appearance.

The entrance is immediately in the centre of the building opening in the large hall and broad stairway. On the right is the office and gentlemen's waiting room, on the left the parlor, and beyond the dining room, kitchen, &c. The building is three stories in height, the ceiling of the rooms on the third floor twelve foot, and every apartment roomy and convenient. The house is provided with hot and cold water on every floor, bath rooms, and every convenience of a first-class house. The interior is elegantly finished. It is a house that any town would be proud of, and it is no wonder that Reuben is as "happy as a big sunflower."

He Didn't Like It.

We understand that Gen. Geo. J. Magee was grievously offended by certain remarks in the MINER of the 3d inst., in our comments upon his refusal to allow the shipment of oil for the Equitable Petroleum Company over the McKean & Buffalo road. The head and front of our offending, as we understand it, was the charge that he had become a tool of the Standard Company, and was doing their bidding. We certainly did not expect that he would like it, and if he had other motives for taking the course that he did we do not wonder that he feels hurt in the region of his dignity and self respect at any assumption that he was performing the bidding of the Standard Company. But whatever may have been his motive or reasons, it is very certain that in issuing the order forbidding the carrying of Equitable oil he did precisely what the Standard Company would have directed had he been acting as their agent or servant in the matter. He is a gentleman of extensive business relations, and we disclaim so poor an opinion of his intelligence as to suggest that he did not know what would be the effect of his order, and that it would be at once and on the face of it construed as issued directly in behalf of the Standard, as it was certainly a blow at the Equitable. We surely see no occasion for apologies or regret for the part we took in the matter or the opinions expressed. We certainly expressed the public sentiment existing here at the time, and if it was in any way unjust to Mr. Magee we cannot see that there is any one but himself to blame for it. We cordially thank him for the involuntary compliment he pays the MINER by selecting it as the chief offender.

THE PRODUCERS' UNION PLAN.

A long-winded document has emanated from the Producers' Protective Union, giving the details of the new plan for overcoming the Standard monopoly. We have not space to give it entire, and copy the following synopsis from the *Derrick*:

The gist of the plan recommended is this: No restrictions will be placed on drilling or operating, but any surplus production above what consumption demands is to be treated as if never produced, "by retiring it from the market and placing it beyond the control of buyers and speculators." The address urges, and we think with reason, that in this position the surplus will be made a strength and protection to the producer, instead of an incubus on the market and an instrument for his injury. The idea is, to market only what the world requires, regardless of the amount produced, and the only way to accomplish this, in the opinion of the Union, is to sell through one agency all the oil the world wants, and through the same agency to retire and hold the remainder.—This is to be effected through the local unions, which were formed some months ago, under the act of June 2, 1874, authorizing the formation of partnership without individual liability. The producers are recommended to sell to local associations in their respective localities all the oil produced, the local associations to establish a central agency through which they may sell so much of the oil in their possession as the world may require, the surplus to be held in reserve until such time as a market for consumption may be found for it, in addition to that which is daily produced. For this retired oil certificates may be issued, which may be sold or transferred by the holder, as United States certificates are now. These certificates will be subject to storage charges, etc.; or an arrangement may be made by which the surplus may be carried by the agency and the expenses paid out of the oil when sold.

The effect that this control of the production will have on the speculative part of the business is not overlooked in the presentation of the Council. It is held that it will not injure speculation or dispense with an open market. The fact is set forth that the control of the market will simply be in the hands of the producers, instead of the Standard Oil Company. "But," says the address, "the speculators will have instead of speculative oil, the certificates of retired oil, which will afford a better subject of speculation, as the increase and reduction of the surplus will effect greater and more rapid changes in the price of the certificates than it does now in the price of the entire supply of oil, embracing both production and stocks." While it will require a trial to establish the correctness of this view, it looks reasonable, and we believe that a majority of the members of the various exchanges, speculators and brokers, will be glad to test the matter, hoping with the Council that it may work to the benefit of the producer, and help to deliver the trade from the cruel and arbitrary rule of the monopolists.

In the agreement which the producer signs with the local association, making it the sole agent for the sale of his production, it is stipulated that if the association fails to obtain a price for his oil equal to what it will bring in the open market in the Oil City Exchange, or if, on demand, the association shall refuse to make such sale of his production tendered, he is at liberty, after a certain time, to revoke the association and sell directly at the market price. Another stipulation is that, in case any of the oil produced by him within one year from September 1, 1878, shall be sold by the association for a greater price than $2 per barrel, the excess shall be invested for his benefit in the capital of the association.

A False Report.

The story having been started that Mrs. J. R. Shoemaker was contemplating giving up her music class in this place we are requested by Mrs. S. to give a most emphatic denial to all such false and malicious reports. When she does contemplate such a move the public and her patrons will be duly notified, without the assistance of outside parties.

Another Smethport Industry.

Another department of industry and manufacture is to be introduced at that busy place—Rogers' Mills. We are informed by Mr. White that a portion of the machinery has arrived and he will soon commence the manufacture of barrels. They will, we understand, supply the Extract Works with barrels, and any other orders they may receive. It will take considerable of an establishment to supply the Extract Works, but they hope and expect to do much more than that.

His Usual Luck.

Some time ago O. P. Taylor, the cigar manufacturer of Wellsville made the proposition to his patrons that in one box of fifteen thousand of a certain brand of cigars he would place a ticket which would entitle the lucky holder to a $100 horse. Wm. Haskill, proprietor of the Bennett House of this place, buys most of his cigars of Taylor, and in his last order purchased a thousand of this brand, and of course he finds the ticket for the horse in one of the boxes.

Remarkable Fishing.

A party of gentlemen from Eldred went on a fishing excursion on Pine Creek a few days ago, and their remarkable success deserves mention. There were four of them, viz: Lewellyn Sartwell, G. C. Driesbach, J. D. Downing and Dan. Wright. They were gone three days, and fished about a day and a half, and together caught 800 trout, weighing in all 56 pounds. Sartwell caught *eight* that weighed *ten pounds*, over a pound each. We could hardly believe this until shown the fish.

Free Lecture.

Prof. Evans will deliver a free lecture in the Church, at Eldred, on Tuesday evening, July 23. Subject: "Geology and its connections with revelation." Prof. Evans, formerly of Alfred University, has the reputation of being one of the best lecturers on Geology in Western New York. This lecture is given under the auspices of the Young Mens Christian Association, and is the first of several lectures which will be given if the interest is sufficient to warrant them in the work.

Personal.

To the Editor of The Miner

Your last issue contained a card from Chas. K. Crawford, in which he takes the trouble to inform your readers he is not a greenback man. With a great flourish of trumpets he speaks of the glorious achievements of the Republican party and we, of course, infer that these satisfactory results were in part due to his efforts.

Inasmuch as he has gone to so much trouble, I will inform your readers that with many others the gentleman has signed the platform of the greenback party and was appointed on the committee, and by that paper, duly signed by him, he pledges himself to vote for no man for political office who does not endorse the same. That paper and his signature are in possession of the secretary of the Greenback Club of Bradford. Further comment is unnecessary. Although his name was placed upon the committee, I had myself no personal acquaintance with the gentleman.

A. L. KERR,
Chairman Co. Com.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

From Knapps Creek.

ELDRED, PA., July 16, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I will inform your readers that the K. & E. R. R. is progressing as well as can be expected.... The union depot at Eldred is completed and is now being occupied and the express and telegraph office has been removed; a turn-table is being built at that point also.... The iron has been laid to the summit, and it is expected that the two ends of the road will be connected within about a week. The passenger train makes three round trips each day from Eldred to Rixford, making connections with the passenger trains on the B. N. Y. & P. road. There is a great amount of travel and the two passenger cars are nearly filled every trip each way besides a considerable custom in freight.... There has been great excitement in Eldred and Rixford the last two days in regard to the arrest of the party who have kept Rixford in a continual uproar and confusion for several weeks. There was one man who had the moral courage to go to Eldred and complain of them and Mr. Benj. Cummings went up and took one man and four "soiled doves," assisted by a Mr. Crawford, yesterday. When just below Prentiss Vale their buggy upset and one of the "doves" took advantage of the situation and fled towards the woods and got into the swamp, but young Crawford and the constable pursued and captured her. They were then brought on to Eldred, and I understand the lawyers took the case and settled it before it reached the Justice court, the terms of settlement being that the defendants should give up their lease, pay the costs, which were about $60, break up shop and abandon the place. This is according to the note of warning of your correspondent, and I hope that others will take the caution and not follow the example of the accused party. Rixford has got rid of one great moral pest.... Mr. G. Evans will deliver a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association at the Union Church, in Eldred, on Tuesday evening, July 23d, on "Geology and Revelation." ....Mr. Booth has moved his laundry on the west side of Main street, near Dr. Barden's.... The United Brethren church edifice is up and partly enclosed.... Mr. Charles C. Williams is a good painter on buildings, carriages and signs.... The plank road project is still being agitated. There is to be a final meeting this week to complete the organization, and elect some new directors, and then go at work immediately.... A girl four years old, daughter of Jerome Curtis, of Windfall, in West Eldred, having been in the habit of looking out the chamber window to see the cars pass, lost her balance and fell some twelve feet to the ground.—It is feared she sustained internal injuries, but very fortunately there was external damage.... There was quite an excitement near the depot while Frank Havens was driving across the track with a load of furniture for the Narrow Gauge road. One horse was blind and stepped off one side, falling in a hole partially filled with blocks. It was soon liberated, however, and was not seriously hurt.... The Ford well, on Barden brook, Anthony Welch farm, is down 200 feet, with the bit stuck in the hole.... There are two or three wells to go down soon on G. Burdick's farm near the Maple leaf or Lee & Hallock well on Meek's Creek.... There is a depot being built at Prentiss Vale, and there is a switch also to connect with the Bunker mill.... Duke Centre is still struggling to retain existence during the pressure resulting from $1,00 oil. But it is very close times especially for teamsters and those who came here and started so many boarding houses, as everything is so very dull. Mr. Thomas Strait informed me that they had lost about $300 by their boarders leaving without paying up.... W. H. Norton is getting up a new map of the Knapp's Creek oil district, with the wells located on it. Those desiring to purchase may apply to G. T. Dennis of Eldred.... G. V. Foreman has struck a good well, a few days since, on Keating land, about two and a half miles up the Kansas branch.... The Collins & Hardison well, on E. E. Sprague lot, is showing up good.... The Sheriff well, by King & Bard, is still fishing for tools. ....Fisher Bros have a building up for general merchandize.... The Standard Oil Company having purchased the valuable production from one of the dry holes in the productive oil field of Rixford, in the form of gas, and having brought it over in a two inch pipe, are using it for the purpose of enlightening and illuminating the intelligent and enterprising citizens around the pump station in the lower part of Duke Centre.

Chas. Duke has a new pair of Fairbank's scales. The first trial was to weigh Mr. Elliott's noble form which indicated 222 pounds—a pretty stout clerk for a provision store.... Showerman & Noble have a very nice new building all ready and are now receiving supplies of dry goods.... W. Clark is running a span of horses and double platform spring wagon.... King & Spears have a well on the Cole farm nearly finished. ....Dr. Wilson & Ross have a drug store on Duke street.

RIXFORD.

The Dan O'Day well is down about 400 feet.... The Knapp's Creek Oil Company's well on the McCullough farm is down some 600 feet.... Pine tree well No. 2, by Fett & Fagart is down 600 feet.... Howe & Daily are down 700 feet on Dolley & Arnold.... J. C. Morand is putting up a building for a boarding house near the Yeoman's House.... John McKeowen well No. 4 is finished and is a first-class well.... Arnold & Dolley well is down 400 feet.... Clark well No. 2 is doing 25 barrels.... John Christie is about ready to commence drilling on the H. K. Barton farm.... Tom Mills & Barr are starting a well on Eli Cummings.... Love & Murdock well is down 900 feet, just below the Dean well.... The Davis & Denman well is considered to be all right when the parties get ready to open it up. This well is located on D. M. Baker's lot, and is at the extreme east side of this oil district. DELTA.

From Coryville.

July 16, '78.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The Equitable pipe line company, and McKean & Buffalo railroad, having settled their difficulty amicable, the Equitable has again opened its wonted activity. Oil is being shipped—racks enlarged—and quite a number of teams are now engaged distributing the four inch pipe between here and Rixford. It was pleasant to again see superintendent Godden at the siding with his cheerful countenance which clearly indicated where his sympathies are, though like a faithful employee, he in the troubles of the past few weeks has been prompt to obey orders whenever they were given, let them be whatever they might.

Williams, Butherford & Co.'s well on A. O. Cory's farm, still filled with tools and a man gone to Clarion county for tools to fish with.

Gilmore well up Rice brook, through second sand and making good headway. The indications in both these wells up Rice brook have been good thus far. A.

MEMORIAL.

Death of Niles Kinney.

When a vicious man dies, the people rejoice and are glad, not at his eternal loss, but because he has "ceased from troubling." When the righteous die the inhabitants mourn. A vicious career is a curse! A virtuous life is a blessing to the world.

The world needs all the examples, advice, safety and labor of a good man. It is a cause for grief when one such "falls asleep" Our example will remain in force for elevation or degradation, when we are gone. No man lives, and dying leaves no traces of his trail. The world will lament or laugh when we leave.—Thank heaven good deeds outlive, outweigh and outwear evil deeds. We see the rays from the sun long after its face is buried 'neath the western horizon. So with the saint—we are blessed with the light and glory long after the lamp is extinguished. The world is darkness and pollution in the absence of Christian illumination. The gates of hell cannot prevail against an upright life!

Every removal by death of a "light of the world" decreases the light in the world. Hence the grief felt by all when the intelligence comes that another christian warrior has "finished his course."

Again we are compelled to chronicle the death of one who will be missed.—Niles Kinney was born in Jasper, Steuben county, N. Y., January 11, 1809; died June 18, 1878, aged 69 years. In 1834 he was married to Cathrine Bratsman, by whom he had one child. She died, and he was again married in 1839 to Lucinda Butler, by whom he had six children.—With her he spent very happily the remainder of his sojourn upon earth, covering a period of 39 years. She still survives him, and may the rich blessings of God's grace rest upon her!

Brother Kinney was hopefully converted to God in 1837, and united with the M. E. Church, since which time he has "fought a good fight and kept the faith." He was for many years a faithful officer in the church of his choice, serving as Trustee, Steward and Class Leader.—Bethel Bochim, Peniel Ebenezer and Pisgah were familiar places to him.

Twenty-four years ago last March, he removed from Steuben to Annin Creek, where he lived, labored and died. His deportment and life as a citizen, neighbor and christian gentleman was above impeachment. He was a good counsellor, and held in esteem for truth and veracity. He will be missed in the community; but above all, in the counsels, tolls and supports of the church.

Several agencies, dropsy, dyspepsia and age, combined with a relapsing fever to effect his death. He was a great but patient and heroic sufferer, and died in much assurance.

As an evidence of his christian zeal, in the days of early Methodism, while attending a quarterly meeting in a barn, his stock had been neglected for some time, and yet he desired to stay through the meeting, which placed him "in a strait betwixt two." He finally decided to "seek first the kingdom of heaven," and remarked: "I had better save my soul if I lose all the cattle I have got." Such was the spirit which possessed him through life. Methodist ministers especially will miss "Uncle Niles." He was, with all, social, warm, genial and happy—never losing an opportunity to say something with a keen edge, that cut both ways.—Never, however, descending to the ridiculous.

His funeral sermon was preached by J. Ward Gamble, from 2 Timothy, IV, 7, 8. A large concourse of relatives and friends, bowed in grief, attended his remains to their final resting place.

The last sermon he listened to was on his favorite theme—"The Doctrine of the Resurrection." His testimony in class was full of hope, the full realization of which he soon expected to experience.—He spoke confidently of his faith in the resurrection of the body, and among other things said: "Soon you will carry this body up to the grave-yard but my spirit shall rise to glory."

Many will rise up and call him blessed. May the blessing of grace and salvation rest upon the only surviving brother, his sister, the children,—four in number—and especially upon the stricken widow. May they all, and we all, commit our all to God, to whom be glory and majesty, dominion and power, evermore.

J. W. G.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

Any young man or lady whose mother is suffering from pain and disease which render her existence miserable and her life a burden, can show their love and appreciation for her by taking her a bottle of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Capitol Bitters.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. E. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-36 eow26t

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE RATING WINE TILL IT RAVES.

There is a curious story about some native wines which are extensively advertised nowadays, and have only recently been put upon the market. Dr. Underhill, the well-known grape-grower of Croton Point, died in 1877. Some of his heirs entertained temperance views of such extreme kind, that they were unwilling to allow the stock of wines then on hand to be sold or any more to be made. The grapes have sometimes been sent to market, and sometimes left to decay upon the vines. It is only now that the other heirs have succeeded in arranging for a settlement of the estate and the sale of the wines on hand. Among these is a wine of the vintages of 1864, described as a "Sweet Union Port," but suggesting the Imperial Tokay more than any other European wine, and being wholly unlike any other wine of American growth. Its purity, age and mellowness are remarkable, and both physicians and wine-fanciers have a special interest in it as the oldest native wine now accessible in any considerable quantity. The whole stock is in the hands of the well-known wholesale grocery house of the Thurbers.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 29, 1877.*

The above speaks for itself, but we would add that this is the pure juice of the grape, neither *drugged, fizzened* nor *watered*; that it has been ripened and mellowed by age, and for medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unsurpassed. It can be obtained from most of the leading Druggists throughout the United States, and at wholesale from the undersigned, who will forward descriptive pamphlet, free of charge, on application.

Respectfully, etc.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.

West Broadway, Reade and Hudson Streets, NEW-YORK.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Report.

STATEMENT of Smethport School Bond fund for the year ending June 24, 1878:

	CR.	
By whole am't of seated tax levied		1304 78
" " " unseated tax collected		243 95
" Judgment against Backus and Chadwick		366 74
" Interest on same to April 14, 1878		57 50
" balance on hand last settlement		294 33
		$2815 30
	DR	
To commissions, net,	28 40	
" exonerations	6 80	
" Bonds taken up with interest	213 27	
" Coupons taken up	544 00	
" Paid for renewal B & C jud't	1 25	
		974 72
		1921 58

Recapitulation.

Outstanding Bonds	$6900
Am't in sinking fund	1926 58
Liabilities over assets	4973 42

Statement of Smethport school fund for the year ending June 24, 1878.

	CR	
By whole am't of seated tax levied		$728 56
" unseated tax collected		145 37
" State appropriation		125 04
" Tuition spring and summer term		20 00
		$1019 95
	DR	
To commissions, net	37 38	
" exonerations	7 40	
" repairs	12 75	
" fuel and building fire	173 00	
" Secretary's salary, 2 years	30 00	
" other expenses	60 02	
" teachers' wages	574 97	
		898 42
Total		$121 53

Recapitulation.

Outstanding orders	92 35
Total cash on hand	121 53
Apparent balance	213 88
Actual balance after paying orders, assets over liabilities	$121 53

M A SPRAGUE, C K SARTWELL, A B ARMSTRONG, } Auditors

R. SARTWELL, Pres't.

R. L. KNAPP, Sec'y.

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania:

This is to give notice, that on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Frederick A. Rose, of Bradford, in the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., Bradford, Pa., before A. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1878.—1536 t-2

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of P. H. Knight, of Bradford township, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at office No. 11 North Park Row, Erie, Pa., before A. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1878.—36 t-2

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William H. McPherson, of the borough of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 61 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa., before Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1878.—36 t2

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. L. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG,
F. N. TAYLOR, } Executors.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

A. M. Kleckner, of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 27th day of July, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m., before L. D. Rogers, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, Franklin, Pennsylvania, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

32 t3

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that J. C. Corwin, Executor of the estate of N. Robbins, will sell, at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, the farm occupied by said N. Robbins in his life time, situate in Norwich township, McKean county, Pa., containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, about thirty acres improved, a very comfortable house and good out buildings, a good apple orchard, and well watered, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. C. CORWIN, Ex't.

Smethport, July 6, 1878—4s

Notice in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania ss:

At Franklin, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1878

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert L. Kerr, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. D CHADWICK, Assignee.

15-35 t3

In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania—ss.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Howard H. Hallock of Bradford, in the County of McKean, and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

GEO. A. STURGEON, Assignee.

AROUND THE FARM.

Curing Sheep-Worryings Dogs.

The Land and Water gives a plan for curing sheep-worrying dogs, which we think may be more effectual on young dog dogs than old ones. It says: "Wrap a narrow strip of sheepskin that has wool on it, round the dog's lower jaw, the wool outwards, and fasten it so that he cannot get rid of it. Put this on him for a few times daily, and there is a chance that he will become as thoroughly disgusted as ever you could wish, with every animal of the race whose coat furnishes such odious mouthfuls; but prevention being better than cure, pay great attention to your dog's morals during the lambing season.—Dogs not led away by evil companionship rarely commence their depredation upon sober, full-grown sheep. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they have previously yielded to the temptation of running down some frisky lamb, whose unimated gambols seemed to court pursuit.

Cut Worms and Grubs in Corn Grounds.

The cut-worm that preys upon the corn plant feeds only on the sprouts and young stalks; it does not attack the seed. Nevertheless the depradations of both this insect and the white grub may be checked to some extent by steeping the seed in saline and ammonical liquors. But the best thing to ward off their attacks when the corn sprouts, we believe, is to thoroughly smoke the seed.—This is often done in a smoke house containing hams and sholders. During the smoking process, among other chemical changes and combinations, pyroligneus acid is produced, forming a thin coating over the corn. It is an acid containing oily impurities, which are offensive to insects and birds, while they do not injure the seed. Salt is frequently employed as a preventive of attacks from the white grub, two to four bushels per acre of fine salt being sown broadcast and harrowed in a day before planting. Soot and ashes are often used in or upon the hills, with good results, but in field culture this is generally impracticable.

The Care of Farm Wagons and Implements.

The wear and tear of farm machinery and implements amounts to a heavy annual tax on the farmer. It will pay him to study economy in taking care of them. Some farmers will use up a good wagon in two or three seasons, while we know of wagons still good which have been in constant use on the farm for over thirty years. They were well made out of good, well-seasoned material, and then were well painted. No general repairs have been necessary, for as soon as a bolt was broken it was replaced, or if a burr became loose it was tightened. It is the running of wagons and machinery when they are out of order that destroys them. The wheels and axles are the important parts of the wagon. The loss from the failure to keep them well greased amounts to a large sum in the aggregate. And with light wagons, neglecting to put leather washers on the arms to make the wheels run steady, subjects them to unusual strain and permits them to wear rapidly.

Paint is a far more important preserver of wagons than of buildings. We have had long-continued wet weather followed by a dry, hot spell. Loose tires and rattling spokes are heard on every hand.—A day's use of a wagon in this condition is more hurtful than a month's work when it is put in good working order.

Some farmers are natural machinists and seem to keep their implements in order with little trouble and small expense, while others are always doing imperfect work and destroying their machinery by using it when it is needing repairs. The great fault with most of our mowing machines is that they are not used with sufficient care. They work well when new but soon get out of order. A bur works loose at a vital point permitting wear, or the frame or some portion of the bearings gets out of line, and friction is increased. It has been the study of machinists to make a perfect working mower. They have not given sufficient study to the making of a durable one. We must make the most of what we have and keep our eyes open to needed repairs, making them promptly as they are needed.

The Farmer's Trials.

Rev. David Swing is rusticated among his old farmer-friends, and sends some characteristic reflections to the Alliance. He think a farmer's life is not all rose-tinted,—and proves it, too in these reflections:

"The farmer, if he possess any emmotional nature, is mad about half the time at his neighbor's cow or pig, and is vexed half the time at the weather. The preacher who comes home from an empty church, and the lawyer who comes home with an adverse decision in his pocket, do not cast themselves on the lounge with a deeper disgust than fills the farmer's soul when the fortieth day of rain sets in and his hired man comes back to the barn from the muddy field. The average farmer will be awake at night to see if that cloud will not pity his parched field, or will not spare his half-drowned wheat. The Sunday School books were wont to tell us children about farmers who were killed by lightning because they said bad words about rains in harvest. In a tract, from which I sucked some theology when a babe, there was a picture of a streak of lightning running down the pitchfork of an infidel who had in his anger pointed his hay-irons toward the clouds that were weeping on his well-cured timothy. To what information this tract afforded; additional knowledge has been added in subsequent years, so that I now hazard the opinion that the average farmer is mad at the weather about half the time, and that the other portion of his time is robbed of serenity by the strange conduct of the man and animals that occupy the adjacent farm. Neither preaching, nor law, nor medicine, nor literary pursuits are so at the mercy of the weather as are the hopes of him who tills the soil. And to the torments of mind which the weather brings, throw in some mental pangs caused by late frosts and fly, and rust, and wind, and cheat, and much of the roseate hues which tip the shingles of the country home fade.

What we all want is honorable work and good food and fresh air, and some learning, and some fun, and some friends, and some sort of an honorable name, and then, beyond those ideas it does not matter in the least whether we hold in our hand a plow-crook, or an engine-lever, or a goose-quill.

STATE NEWS.

There are 8,000 flour mills in the State.

Tyrone is to have a nine months' school term.

An apple orchard in Blair county covers fifty-eight acres.

Harvest hands get from $1 to $1.25 in Montgomery county.

The mare "Belle Brassfield" won the 2:25 race at Titusville.

Kimberly's nail factory, at Sharon, has resumed work on orders.

The strike of coal miners of the Monongahela Valley is said to be about over.

Burglars have taken off $40 from the Shamburg, Crawford county, postoffice.

Joseph Schwein, an intemperate German of York committed suicide by hanging.

Farmers have an idea that there is considerable counterfeit silver in circulation.

The Bothlehem Iron Company is doing a better business than it has done since 1873.

The Northumberland Republican Co. Convention will be held on the 29th instant.

There is a wrestler in Reading who can lift a horse and rider weighing 1800 pounds.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* entered on its thirty-second year on Wednesday.

Farmers in the State are complaining of the falling off of apples, peaches and other fruit.

The Reading Railroad Company sold 50,000 tickets on the occasion of the Valley Forge Centennial.

The opening of a portion of the new Lake Erie Railroad was celebrated at Beaver Falls on Wednesday.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddocks', are soon to be supplied with a twenty-ton trip hammer.

A Kennet Square constable is in jail for collecting and pocketing a fine of $5 from an intoxicated citizen.

Hotel keepers in some parts of the State are combining to prevent exactions on the part of their servants.

A child two years old was choked to death near Sunbury recently by getting a grain of corn in its windpipe.

This year's wheat crop in Berks county is estimated at 500,000 bushels; that of Lancaster at 600,000 bushels.

A reckless rascal near Greenville scattered Paris green over a pasture field whereby two valuable horses were killed.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's collieries at Lansford, employing 3,400 men, have suspended for two weeks.

The production of the Schuylkill coal region for the week ending June 29 was unusually large, amounting to 702,484 tons.

Chester county has a man of ninety-two years of age who works in the harvest field, and does as much work as the young fellows.

On one of the Coleman farms, in Lebanon county, twenty-seven men were lately seen mowing in one field with the old fashioned scythes.

Margarett J. Dunn, convicted in Lancaster in February last, of murdering her infant child, was, on Wednesday, sentenced to five years solitary confinement.

Under the new rule for saying coal on the Pennsylvania railroad the engineers and firemen got one-half the amount saved as a premium, and the railroad the other half.

A man charged with a crime in this State was injured in the Richmond cyclone on June 1. His name thus got in the papers, which led to his identification and arrest.

Weighty Brides.

Throughout the Empire of Morocco there are certain villages where the elder members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary. The Moors, like the Turks and most other Orientals give a decided preference to "moon faced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess.

A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about twelve years old. Her hands are tied behind her, and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a *mairague* or big stick, and her mother at times pops into her mouth a ball of *cousscousou*, or stiff made porridge, kneaded with grease, and just large enough to be swallowed without the patient choking. If the unfortunate girl declines to be crammed she is compelled; to that are long the poor girl resigns herself to the torture, and gulps down the boluses lest she should be beaten.

Grant's Cottage by the Sea.

"Gath," writing of Grant and his seaside cottage, says: It is but a little while since he left it, the only private residence he has had since 1868, and now he is as formidable as when he rode into Washington at the head of his army. Put all the newspapers in America together published since that time, and how little has their aggregate influence been to effect his steady fame. He had buried hosts of editors like Raymond, Greely, Bryant, Brooks and Bowles, and let others live, monuments of impotence, while Cæsariam flourishes, though he is not here. What does it mean? It means than the war for the union, and a more consistent republic, was the second war of independence, and that it has its Washington, and that the grade of history to which it lifted Grant is so high that detraction will not reach where he stands—the living half of Lincoln, the idol of the war. It means, too, that the soldiers of the union were not Greeks nor their axioms Greek; that they represented mankind and died for republican government on the earth, and their opponents died to overturn republican government on the earth. That is why the little cottage by the sea, so much villified when the soldier sought rest and shelter, there is the new Mount Vernon.

—"Oh, yes," she said, "I'm very fond of little boys," and as she tripped on a string stretched across the pavement, she added: "I feel as though I could eat a couple of 'em this minute, raw."

—So far as reported there hasn't been any one frozen to death in this country for a week past.

The Bank Failure!

From the Wellsville Reporter.

We gave, last week, brief particulars of the suspension of York & Chamberlain's bank, in this village. The excitement, which was prominent at first, naturally increased, and by last Saturday fairly rose to fever heat. E. P. Hart, Esq., of Elmira, counsel for Mr. York, arrived Saturday night, and held interviews during the following day and evening with citizens and creditors.

On Monday, Mr. York, by his counsel, submitted to a committee of creditors, a proposition for settlement, a brief digest of which is as follows:—

Mr. York to turn over real estate, real estate securities, and cash, to very nearly the full amount of all liabilities, aside from those held against the bank by members of his family. These consist of cash on hand, the bank building, interest in store in the Johnson block, land in Alma and Pennsylvania, and other real estate. These amount in gross to within a few dollars of the gross amount of liabilities.

In this proposition it is well to understand that the claims of Mr. and Mrs. Clarance L. Parker are wholly waived, as far as the balance of the creditors is concerned, and this fact goes far to make the offer appear a reasonable fair one.

This is the situation as we go to press. It is not known definitely whether Mr. York's offer will be accepted; but the impression prevails that a majority of the creditors, if not indeed all, will be likely to favor its acceptance.

The offer, as proposed, will give to the creditors about 35 per cent. of their claims in cash, at once, and an equal amount from discounts, &c, within a few weeks or months. A disposition of the real estate, even at great sacrifice, would be expected to yield another 25 cents in good time, so that the promise of the offer practically guarantees to creditors about 75 cents to the dollar, with a chance for something possibly better.

A good deal of the excitement has subsided. It is impossible to arrive at any stated conclusions in the case at the present writing, so we leave it for further development.

A Law Regulating the Measure of Coal.

The Coal Trade *Journal* says the Legislature of this State, at the recent session, passed the following bill in reference to what constitutes a bushel or a ton of bituminous coal. Heretofore a bushel of coal was seventy pounds:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act the standing weight of bituminous coal in this Commonwealth shall be seventy-six pounds to the bushel and two thousand pounds shall be one ton.

SECTION 2. If any person or persons engaged in the business of mining bituminous coal shall fix or establish any other number of pounds by agreement or contract to be a bushel of bituminous coal than is provided for in the first section of this act such person or persons shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and all penalties recovered under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SECTION 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Use of Snuff by Southern Girls.

We know daughters whose snuff-bottles are concealed in their rooms, where they use the contents constantly, without the knowledge of their parents. We have seen, at boarding-schools, girls go into hysterics when deprived for a day or two of their snuff, and borrowing tobacco from the servants as a substitute until they could obtain their usual stimulant of Scotch or Maccaboy, and we were well acquainted with three sisters—beautiful young girls, were it not for the sallow hue tarnishing their complexions—who are at present under medical treatment for derangement of the nervous system and digestive organs, arising from their constant use of snuff.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Sunny South.*

—Senior is questioned—"what is the name of that young lady to whom you are engaged?" Senior blandly responds—"which one?"—*Oberlin Review.*

—In some countries a broken down front gate produced in court is all the evidence a girl needs to ensure a favorable verdict in a breach of promise case.

Miscellaneous.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

In McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-49 y1

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-21 y 1

YOU CAN get your Jo Printing done at th MINER office in city style and at city prices

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30, o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've..	11.35 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	8.35p.m.
Frisbee.....	11.40	5.36 "	8.35....
Cory*.....	11.47 "	....	8.41....
Farmers Valley..	11.51	5.46 "	8.45....
Smethport.....	12.05	6.00 "	9.00....
Crosby.....	12.15 *....	6.16 "	.....
Colegrove.....	12.18	6.21 "	.....
Hamlin	12.22*....	6.26 "	.....
Wernwag	12.46*....	6.45 "	.....
Clermont. Arr....	12.55	7.00	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont. Lve...	1.20 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.05 pm
Wernwag.....	1.35*	7.30 "	9.14 ....
Hamlin	1.54 *	7.50 "	9.32 ....
Colegrove	1.59	7.55 "	9.35 ....
Crosby.....	2.05 *	8.01 "	9.35 ....
Smethport.....	2.15	8.25	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.28	8.39	.....
Cory*.....	2.38	.....	.....
Frisbee.....	2.43	8.51	.....
Larabee, Arr....	2.45	9.00	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

Olean, Bradford and Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6.30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8.20 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7.30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 9.00.

10.30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11.00.

2.00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3.50 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

3.00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 3.30.

5.00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6.50.

5.30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6.00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8.55 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 8.10.

9.35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7.35.

11.45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11.15.

12.40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10.50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7.30 on the N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4.30 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4.00.

6.50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 2.30.

9.50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8.00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4.35 on N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	21					
	am	am	pm.	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton. L've	9 30	8 55	5 10	12 25	8 28	10 27
Limestone "	7.45	10 25	4 33	12 38	8 43	10 55
Babcock "	10 02	10 50	4 43	12 48	8 50	....
Kendall "	10 12	11 20	4 52	42 57	8 50	11 12
Bradford. Arr	10 40	11 30	5 04	1 00	9 00	11 37
Bradford. L've	10 45	....	4 26	1 20	....	....
DeGolia "	11 05	....	4 08	1 30	....	....
Custer City "	11 10	.....	5 10	1 35	....	....
Lewis Run "	11 25	.....	5 26	....	....	....
Big Shanty "	11 37	.....	5 29	....	....	....
Crawfords "	11 55	.....	5 41	....	....	....
Alton "	12 15	.....	6 51	....	....	....
Gilesville Arr	12 25	.....	5 55	....	....	....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	20					
	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gilesville. L've	6 40	....	....	....	....	....
Alton "	6 46	....	....	....	1 50	....
Crawfords "	6 58	....	....	....	2 03	....
Big Shanty "	7 12	....	....	....	2 20	....
Lewis Run "	7 20	....	....	....	2 27	....
Custer City "	7 18	....	....	1 45	2 45	....
DeGolia "	7 35	....	....	1 50	3 00	....
Bradford. Arr	7 55	....	....	2 00	3 00	....
Bradford. L've	8 00	6 30	4 25	2 20	4 30	6 20
Kendall "	8 06	6 36	4 35	2 25	4 38	6 26
Babcock "	8 18	6 31	4 50	2 32	4 55	....
Limestone "	8 21	6 39	7 00	2 39	5 08	6 47
Carrollton. Arr	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 06	6 05	7 29

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m. arriving at Carrollton 10 50 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 30 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 45, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

Through tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. M. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN BY BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7.45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.03; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.32; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.03; Arcadia, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.23; Machias, 9.30; Franklinville, 9.45; Ischua, 9.56; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.46; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.06; Larrabees, 11.16; Hartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.46; Keating, 12.00; Shippen, 12.23; T. M. Emporium, 12.33; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.45 p.m. at Larrabees with Olean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4.35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.53; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.00; Jamison's, 5.16; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.45; Protection, 5.55; Arcadia, 6.06; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.25; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weatons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Hartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.42; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6.35 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.49; Hartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Eldred, 7.12, State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.19; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.44; Machias, 9.02; Yorkshire, 9.10; Arcadia, 9.25; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 8.00 a.m., makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1.25 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.20; Turtle Point, 2.31; Hartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.05; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.22; Weston's, 3.30; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.45; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcadia, 5.00; Protection, 5.18; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.45; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 6.02; Elma, 6.07; Springbrook, 6.00; Ebenezer, 6.19; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" " "	Warren	4.43 p. m
" " "	Irvineton	6.40 p. m
" " "	Corry	6.55 p. m
" " arr. at	Erie	7.30 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves	Kane	6.20 a. m
" " "	Warren	7.45 a. m
" " "	Irvineton	9.00 a. m
" " "	Corry	9.15 a. m
" " arr. at	Erie	10.25 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.30 a. m
" " "	Corry	1.10 p. m
" " "	Irvineton	2.55 p. m
" " "	Warren	4.20 p. m
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	7.00 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves	Erie	4.10 p. m
" " "	Corry	6.00 p. m
" " "	Irvineton	7.25 p. m
" " "	Warren	7.30 p. m
" " arr. at	Kane	9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Rai way.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 3, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquehanna Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 5.†	No. 13.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've	....	1.05 p. m	....	7.05 a. m.
Li' Val. "	....	2.53 "	....	8.48 "
Salam'ca"	7.55am	3.45 p. m	....	9.12 "
Olean "	8.40	4.40 "	....	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07	5.30 "	....	10.33 "
Genesee "	10 03	6.20 "	....	11.23 "
Andover"	....	....	....	12.05 pm
H'lle L've	12.05am	8.35 p m	12.35am	1.40
Elmira Arr.	1.07pm	6.47 "	2.30 "	4.30
Binghton "	2.34 "	10.45 "	4.35 "	7.30
N'w Jersie"	7.14 "	2.36 a m	8.15 "	....
New York"	10.2 pm	7.25 a m	12.25pm	....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.25 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.47, Forrestville 6.05, Smith's Mills 6.20, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.27, Cattaraugus 8.27, Little Valley 9.20, Salamanca 10.27, Great Valley 10.44, Carrollton 11.25, Vandalia 11.43, Allegany 12.35, p m, Olean 12.45, Hinsdale 1.03, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 2.35, Belvidere 4.15, Phillipsville 4.40, Scio 4.50, Genesee 5.07, Andover 5.52, Alfred 7.12, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.30 p m.

8.15 a m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.15 p m.

8.25 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 9.44, Phillipsville 7.00, Scio 7.20, and arrives at Genesee at 7.35 a. m.

9.20 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9.37, Forrestville 9.50, Smith's Mills 10.03, Perrysville 10.27, Dayton 10.40, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.17, Salamanca 11.45, Great Valley 11.53, Carrollton 12.40, Vandalia 12.57, Allegany 1.25, Olean 1.35 p m, Hinsdale 1.50, Cuba 2.22, Friendship 2.30, Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.35, Scio 3.55, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.45, Alfred 5.19, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.55 p m.

9.15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9.32, Forrestville 9.42, Smith's Mills 9.58, Perrysville 10.18, Dayton 10.35, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.24, and arriving at Salamanca at 11.50 a m.

5.20 p m, except Sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 6.42, Allegany 6.45, Olean 6.55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.*	No. 8. †	No.
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	"	12.13 p m
H'lle L've	8.16 am	12.20pm	5.55 pm
Andover L've	....	1.05 p m	....
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.55 "	6.42 pm
Cuba "	10.17 "	2.52 "	10.45 "
Olean "	10.40 "	3.09 "	11.13 "
G't Valley "	11.11 "	3.33 "	....
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	4.03 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.05 p m	....	....
Cincinnati "	6.00 a m	....	....
O't Valley L've.	11.57 p m	4.15 a m	12.37 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.45 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

5.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 6.08, Alfred 6.23, Andover 7.18, Genesee 8.08, Scio 8.38, Phillipsville 8.53, Belvidere 9.45, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.35, Olean 11.52, Allegany 12.55, p m, Allegany 12.49, Vandalia 1.58, Carrollton 2.25, Great Valley 3.18, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.00, Cattaraugus 5.35, Dayton 7.03, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.55, Forrestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p m.

7.02 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 9.15.

8.53 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 9.49, Vandalia 9 01, arriving at Carrollton 9.10 p m.

4.30 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 50 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c., Imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

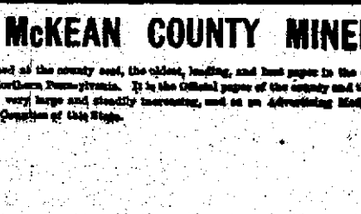
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,



ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

In workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. **WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.**

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

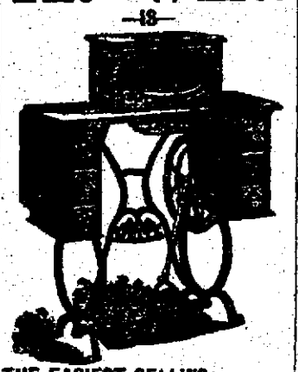
THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it holds superior to the Northern Counties of this State.

Miscellaneous.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

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Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap as ours are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sale) and rebuilt and put upon the mart as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SUMMER, HOWE AND WILCOX & GIBBS MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

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Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

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The subscriber would respectfully announce to he owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

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is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

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For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

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TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

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